دکفیت تضیّهٔ عجب در اداکل سلطنت صَفّدیّهٔ فکر شاه صفدی بجمتِ دنوع <u>بعض</u> حوادث را بر بسر تود شاه عباس اول مليم ، نموده بود-بفتم جاس شاه عباس در نزدین این مخت مزیوره واقع مے شود) ا ور اول نصل بهار سه روز از ميد سه ساعت بعد از ظهر شاه عباس محبوبهٔ خود سلمی خانون در تصر زیث مها زك خواجه باشي دبرده را بند كرده تعظيم

عرض ميكند ميرزا صدر الدين سجم باشي مينو لائر عالم مشرف شود برائے امر واجی باشی مے فرائد) بگو بنا ید بد ومنجم باشى بحضور شاه سنرن شده تعظيم وتكريم بجامى آدرد شاه - ميرزا چه چر است . ر بانتنی - قبلهٔ عالم سلامیت باشد! اس او قات از طهواکب ملیح معلوم میشود که با نزده روز از عید نوروز گذشته مریخ با عقری مقارشه دارد و تا پیر این قران تحیین این است که در مشرق زمین بالترجیج در ملك ايران بوجود صاحب سلطنتي صدمير عظيمي مله مری ساده که جلاد فلک است عده عقرب کردم. مراد ست هم مقارنه جمع مندن لتاريخ برج مي قران حيين يكي شدن دو كوكب سحن ،

بنا بر ابن بنده که مخلص و ط شانط تنتيه في باشم م برخود داجب كه پیش از حادثه این كیفیت را بقبلهٔ عالم دأل ادقات شاه منتها بست ما اشت درآل بن جوانی ہم واضح است که زندگانی مطفنت كامراني وكاميابي داشته باشد نخت بوحشت انداخته في الغور رنكش يريده راے با زد کر گویا بیروش مندہ بعدا ممر زا صدر الدين مے فرائد) خوب رفضي - برو! دمنم باشي سر فردد ادرده بر ميگردده) مثلات وتنائيم ساعت درتصر بفكر فرد يجيده بعد به ماغا سله روش سله مشتها آخر درجه سله رخصت داده سند N

فلاً باشي را بحضور من سياً ورده و خواص سردن رفته فراش، فرشاده ا يعدار إزن وره و تعظيم و سجود بعمل شارا مجمعت وفر مادية ر که در تقدیر آن حاویهٔ باید تدبیر-ر جوار که مجلس خاص توفی ایران که از محاسب این صبای سیم کر و بیگاه تقدیم ره صبح نمودن در با ده چیزے شاہ کیٹیاش. مشورہ و صلاح-اندا نفتن چیزے درول - بعنی حالی کر وق و مطلع سافتر

مے فرماند وہراے وقع حاوظ الر دیجو فود از ابھال راے حطرات را تحتر ا دو داده ایس از محتر سکوت مرزا محن وزير اظهار راست عي تعايد) -و ارادت بنده كين نسبت اثر پدشمات است - البند ور فاط مبارک قبل ء ت که آیام سلطنت پدر بزرگی درشت از مے کفائن سلط مماشرين سالق امور وزارست جلسله ٥ ميم مرتبر از تقود فالي شده بود ایں عمل عمدہ یہ اطلاعات جاکر مخوّل است برائے سله بربهات - اشاميك دانستن آرنا آسان ما شديد الله اشتاصيك بركارے مامور سؤند يعنى وزرائے سابق -

خزانه تدبر کرده قرار گذار دم که مرکه شود به فرا خویه حال مبلغه برسم بیشکش میرسے را به تشریف قدوم میارک ومیموں فرماید صاحب كا شاق اقمست نفيس يائ اندازه بالشكف نفد خود را مناتر بدا رو- بداسط این نوع تدبیر من المنول كر سال يفتمين طوس قبلة عالم است بحمد الله خزانه عامره از لقود وافره مملواست درباب پیش رفت بامور وزارت از طرت بنده کمین بیا تجرنگی غیر متصور است اما در مقابل تا نیرات کواکب از تدبرات مله موافق قدرت - سم يحم عماش معنى يا رجه سكه يشكشي بريد داون-سله بين بنده تجريه كار است يه

بياً ورند- پدر بزركوار قبلة در مقائل گروه صاله بر آل امر کوم که از از مردم ایرانی و ترکی با شده

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عثانيه تا نهايت مكب آذر بايجان جميع زراعست وسقاتان آنجا رانتالان و جاریا به شال را تا را نید بياً ورند و زا بها وكلمائي سر راه راجيعاً خراب کنند. و فتک که بکریاشا بسرحد ما داخل سند یا و جو دیکر یک نفر از سیاه و نشکه ما را در مقابل خود ندید انا را بها محرتیه خراب و دیران سنده اود که سر گز قاور پر حرکت تو پنجانه نشده نا چار نوپخانه را در سرحد گذاره پیاده و سوارهٔ قشون را بے توب و أوب خانه بر داشته بالواع زحمت و نحر أرث وارد انرین شدند و بسر ناحیه که برائے تحصیل آ دوقه سوار اددان کرد حبِّه گندم و جو یا گای گوسفندسے گیر نیّا وروہ ابعد از سه روز افتان و خیزان - گرسنه و افسروه العللم له تالان يتاه وغارت له مرارث منتجي ينكه كرنة وره وحال فكرده

خراب کردن را بهها و رسختن کیها ورود قشون بسكانه حالت باتی است-از این عليه داغ سك نوسك ن تشت وتتمنى ببمه كار بالشره سكب آشاد عليه از مخالفت كواكب عقل كأسرا گانه درابران دنجل نهستود ج

مرزاه میخیی - این بنده حقیر از آسجا که دست پردرده وزير و از نزويكان او بوده- از بركت وجود ايشال صب رسیده ام در اظهار اخلاص وصداقت بکلی بیرو نیتن حسه د قواعد محسهٔ ایشال می یاشم معروض خاكيات مبارك بهست كرعل مواجب تشرين و صاحب منصبان خورده بالموجب فرا بالمضائ من از مداخل ولايشا والسيشود. وجول ور خزاط عامره جنائك وزير ذكر تنوده نفصان نقود مشابده سله در اید که درمند شخواه سف گوشند شده خزان عامره بیلف خوامده أباد مراد الدخوارشايي باشد سك جمع نقد يعني بول مد

ودم برائ اینکه تطح کردن بهم حكام ولايتها بيش از دقت مكتوب في دم كريدون لوشنة عدا مكاندا ن تدبیر من مداخل خزا منه عامره ردزافزو فیلے تفاقت کردہ است۔ ایل قشون و ص حند نمواجب لا وصول ما زمانده اند-ندمجمته صلح وآسايش د كمال

ايران چندال بمواجب محتاج نشده خصوص این قبیل کار با ذبین وقتی ماکر بر بیضا ہے ناید۔ نیکن برائے رو تا ٹیر کواکم ے نے رسد و چارہ نی توانم کرد + ونوبت برقا باشي رسيده عرض ميكند) ملا بانشی- جناب اقدس باری و جودِ سیارک تبلهٔ عام مِستِ آئِيْدُ اطهار ارْجميعِ آفاتِ سهادي داريني لناد! اخلاص وصداقت اس واعظ دوام ور زمان پدر بزرگوار قبار بمنعب الله باشی گری سرافراز مثدم تصعیف ایر ك - أيُّهُ جعد الم كوافهار جمع المرايني باك سله داعي و عاكنت و- السف بائے تخت ہم سنی او دند، اوّل ببدب أبجهة شخولفات كثيره ببمه یاو نر منی بهم منی رم ايران مم كمالي رضا كه به جهود و ارمني مجم دست ببيندارم. آشا ب مشيعه برگرداغ. أم يعف مرد تكليف بعني فعاتش وتتبيد ازروت برايت و

موانق احاديث صريحه مالك شخت وناج و تشریف جير عاليه راحق امام وبرنارتب - اما من جميع بدین اعلم متعلق ہے وا تشد نوطتم در بهمه ولابتها در مساحد به منا بربالارفته 61 114 5 زیرا که از خاندان نبوت و دود ان ست کر ایمتر رص ظهور کرده اند د واضح اب دميث را درخي غير فرموده خود- امّا این ادفات که وج سله مینی پرسیج تعلق به باد شا ان صفویه ند

لواكب درمحل خطراست ملحون منجم ما 700 اثير كواكب را برور داده نكروه الست اليث ده الرت بأزبررا خود را کناره بگشد. پ ت مد كل منجر كذاب يديم يذ برعلم أنها مثراد فات نتيجه بمحشده الا رجره كدوانع زمراست كله سرخوى درو فكو است .

شال دروغ کو د بد دات أو را خاشت برائے دنع این حادث علاج بخاہد اگر عَدْر بِهَا وُرُو گرونش را بزند- دینداست الله باشی عداوت سابقه واشتر است که این کیفیت ما برائے آوین بزرگ مثا بده نوده پدیه اد و سایی منجمین را آنش بوند الحق از انصاف نباير گذشت منجم باشي سم بانيست فيلے احق بروه بات ربياك چه لازم شده بود كه انجو نبر وحشت اثرے را برشاه پدید و باحث این قبل و فال شود و خود را بهلاکت الدازد كريا در أد اخرايي بحث المع باشي وارد أورده الدجواب ن ترمیدم کر اگر این خبررا پیش از دیگران بشاه می ناوان علم ميرفتم- از

علاجش را بینهان میکنی و بي ميل - ناخوش ورمجيده شه تعبي شتعا لك ألَّا باشي علاوه. هم كند فعطاسيا مع كند ولويد الله برام رون پاي حتيم ليني دريك لحديثه ليني تنفير وركر زوه درس در وست كرفته ں برگ سے ارزد۔ خطاب بجلّاد) برن گر دن اس سکب رمان حان واگرچ ایل شمسیر بوده و- سحالت منجم باشي تَصَيُّدُونَ سُوم! بعد از المبكر گردن اين سگب را بزنند برائے وفع حادث علاج را از کے خواہم پرم این بیرهٔ ولسل استدعا دارد که بحرمت ریش س من از تنل او گذشت مکنند و در فقع عادات الدوا جو يائے تدبير شوند توائش جواب مربدال وقث ممققر ومستوجب قتل است قبلة عالم اختيارش را دارد و ك نرم دل شك راست شك اين كان كراميد بيني كوام إ شد-ك شاختار اوستيد +

شاه- ربجلّه باخوب- كار نداشته باش- بكذار بيال عا نودت برو إ ربعد بالمنجم باشي المعون في الفدر برك وقع حادثه علاج بيداكن و رنجم باشی سیاره که در حالت بد بد ده عاداته علاج می دانست. اماً از ترس مرکب د بهول جان ست اظهار كند- عرض كدوم ب سَيَوْت مشوم! علاج حادث ممكن است يك رم به زینج الغ بک ا مثلتم يدبيد ب - برگردم - عرض ميکنم و ودر زیج اُنغ بیگ برگ برائد دفع این نوع مارنات است - منجم إشى فواست بمهل بهائذ غود را نزد استادش مولانا جنال الدين بيندالد وازاد شورت کند- او را در علم مجوم از خود ما برو و تجربه کار می نیاتیا منها ٥ - ورخصت داد- بعيش از آنكه شجم بيرول برود- آغا سارک واحل شده عرض کروی ا مولانا جال الدين مينوايد سخضور مبا شاه فرموويه صداكن بيائد العدميم باشي قدرك رمون دخل أطاق مشده لازمته ستأيش بعل آورده بر اشاره ناه نیشه ند عض کرد) دسه تبلؤ عالم سلامت بالشدا أكرجيران بنده یسری از در فاند باز مانده گوشد اختیار کر ده ام-لاكن اين او قات بيني يا نشرده روز از نوروز ك يدى ايتاده باش عله بارگاه باد شاه-

لم احتال صدرته تعظلي ف ازكيفيت مجمين جوال و پیش و قوع حادثه را دفع آن لدبیرے اعلان کنم ہ تصوص تفتاكم سيكرويم- حاوثة معلوم اس بكنيد ب قبليه عاكم درايس أيام رد بائد را بمجرم واحبث القتل تفويض فرمانيا ك كمان له وست بردارشدن رسلطند

از نظر خلق غائب شوند- در آن صورت که آن وقت یا دشاه ایران اد است "اثیر کواکب در سر بهان جرم تركيده بود د بعد جنا نك حادثه به دقوع پيوست آن قبرهم که صاحب شخت د تاج است به بلاکت سيدآل وقت قبلهٔ عالم از اختفا بيردل آمده باز تخست و تاج ما لک ف سفود - و در کمال اتبال سلطنت مع تا يد امّا بايد سيح كس از بل بلد این تدبیر را تفهند و گمان تکنند که قبل عام ریم از شخت و تاج دست مے کشد تاکہ ہمان بَوْم را كه به تخت بالا رفته مشتقلًا بر خود شا ن ياوشاه بدا نند. و بائد طلاق خواتين حرم را مم داده مله شكافة بودىين من انتد واقع عد مشود مله كوش فشيني مده ساكنان أمركه رائ ميندرو زهم يا لاستقلال سائه جمع ها تون معنى زن و زوجه

عیاس بسیر محکد را که دیگر یاد شاه نیست وكاغذ عقد لوشته كردد-یا بیت مرخص گر دند و منجم باشي از صلكه سجات يانت - اثر دا بشرة شاه رفع كشت سندست رنمش بسرشي تبدل ما صدائم أوين برعقل وكمال مولئنا بلندا ٥ - دوركمال بشاست رو بملاً باشي كرده سوال ا حکام مشرع مجرم داجب اتعثل در نظر دارید کو سلطنت و شخت د تاج را به اد واگذار کمنیم ؟

برسدر اسمش ور شر قرون ا و خدام شریعت صرّاحتاً ذكر مك اجتناد لازم سيت فران وعديث و اجماع م

خلاف است وكوما علما از آا عوام در رائے مجتبد مُتُونی ماندن دامائیز نمی بیند لت علية نيز سعثها وارد مكند كه از كدخدا یا د شاه بهم ار باب مناصب ابل ظامه د الطابق است مرگز از اینا برائے ملک هتے عائد نیست ہیٹ مہوائے نفس ملق بسجاره را جریمه و ممُواخَذُه ومعاقب می نمایید لردار خود شان سرگن بقانون و قاعده ابن قسم رفتار عمل امل کلمه تُعطَّاع الطريق بوده كه منحصر باين الشخاص شده الت ور زمنده بيني پروسه كلكه جمع ظالم در

و باز ذکر میکنند که به ندیب تناسخ قایل این داعظ دوام دوات قامره البحو صلاح می بمند عالم سلطنت و شخت و "ماج را برای ملحو ک از تاثیر کواکب سحز اے خود رسدہ ليك اشفل و اصل ستوده () فراد مجلس گُلُّ این راست را بیندیده ويركاواز بمند كفتند بدر سونوته يوسعت متراج بكلي سراوا فتل ومستحق بلاسه آمعانی است، + رغشال وخرم گشت مے فر انید) یہ ہلاک او عر- فردا این تدبیر تمام د کمال مجری نوابدث ابل افلس را مُرْخص میكند- مجلس سيم ميخورد- وهمكن اله مله تناسخ - قائل مشدن روح از قالي در آمن بقالب ديكم درجد دو زخ که بست ترین بهد دورخ با باشد سله منتشر سله به

حل بر گذب خابشد در این مُتُونع ام كم در مُأْمِنِ عالم آرا به وقائع صادرة سال ت - شخص مذكور از دا لمبم وسمقان بوده- چونکه کربلانی سلیم و داخل سیکب علما گردو- بنا برآن فته آورده در شهر قروین بمكتب بده آیار رشد برخود مشابره نمود-برائے له أميدوار الم كتابيد است تاريخي كرسكندزش فينيف كرده است سه علقارات ولياقت

٠٠ از آنجا نيز بعا . در آن مکانِ شریف مکت مبه دا قف گردید- چون در را داخل زمرُو این كرده وارد سمدان لیل در بین چیل سالگی در ملات نخت يودن تغزوين

تابل اختیار کرده وکاف باز میکند تشغول عبالداري و زندگاني في سليم النفس نيكو كار بوده بهيشه خركات ناشالي مناصب خاطر او را ممكتر داخ تادر برحفظ زبان نودتني ندع سوز بهائے او دوستان صا^ی ئی برائے او بھم بستہ بود- و۔ ب بدبختی او شد ، فردائے آ ٹروز بر حسب فرایش عت به ظهر مانده جميع اعيان و اشراف و کد خدا گرفته تا وُزُ را در در بار شایی r، حائے خود قرار گرفتہ در کمال سکونت وسخری لكا با عُمَّن ازيد و أرك و حاصل شده يود ك خاموشي-

مر محمَّدم - ویکر مرا مجومید که سخوا به ب رفتم و مے رود) خصا بفر مائیش شاہ در یک آطاتے جمع قدوم او بودند-پیش حرفها آیده خوبان حرم اورا به ای ستبند قاة قاه بخندند أمّا لنكاه فهيسب شاه و قبیا فه اش ازس حرکت اینا مانع مثد نتوانه زنان نکه + آ

مثل دروس حال به خواصه باش م فر الدر الله الله رسول نفر رفیتی او محصنور من دُنِيًّا لِم بِيشِ أَزُ وَتُنتَ تشستن آنها اشاره نموده-و بم فراشهام عزيز من! بورم که خبر بدے به مثما اعلام معلوم شا بوده باستدكر من ديك مادش تنمر. من دیگر دولت و نت و زيور من مج از افراد تشارا پس سخوانم د له بمخابه بيني زوجه سنه جيورام ٠

بهركس مل واشته بأنثيد اختسار خائبيرة وبعدروبلأولو ردہ سے فر ماید): - صیفہ طلاق اینا را جاری کن ا أَنْ رُسُول طلاق بمد را با حضور عَدْ كُين كه ممراه خود أورده يود-ميخواند) ٠ بوں خوبان حرم دیدند کار غریب رو دادہ بسار سخوت و اضطراب افتادند. بجمت عثم الملاع از چکونگی نفه بدند که این چه قضیته است - ایمکی حيران ما ندند ، پس از تمام شدن قرائيت طلاق بفرائيش شاه كاغذ عقبه أنها را خواجه سارك ياره كرد مثان ددد باره به نوبان حرم متوجد سنده گفت، ا اگر از شا سر کدام بفقر و تناعبت رامنی شده

ک اینی ایشاں را طلاق نامریره سه تنشیه عدل مبنی گواه عادل و راستکار بوجبیت کم ارکم ددگواه خردری باشندشه مینی بسب واقف نود ن از کیفیت عال سمه مقدم و کیفیت هه فکاح نام ب عباس بسیر مخدم نشوسری قبول کند از کو بارت برائے او صیفتہ رنکاح را جاری خواج خرمها کلاً از لو راضی شدند که منکوحهٔ شا بینکه شاه جوان و خیلے نوشطنگل بود. دوگر این امر را شل شوخی و ظرانت یک چنب شتند و برگز بنقل شال نمیرسید که شاه عباس عباس بيسر محد بشود + آما از ميان الها نفر دلبر نوبرو کہ بخلاب رضائے خود شال بحرم خانه شاه افتاده بودند در غائبت شرم وصلت المستدعض كردندي-ست وعباس دوم خبران ۴

مشديم مبر ر داور براسے ماگوارا موسد سر آشا دختر گرُ جي بوو- دالئے گرم جثان بشاة باده يود فرواست سال بواس آست و مليوس ارياد مراجعت إوطن خود تنصباع مال اوباور ممكر دند كراو كريخت All 3 3th Comment

شویر کروه تا آخر عمر در گرمیتان بسیر بر ولير ويكر وختر الجرك از الل فروين بوده جوان خوش رُوث ہم واشتہ است، بھرت فوشكل ولالماك شاه اساب چيده اغل حرم خالا شاه کرده بودند و کیفیت در را دمیل وصول به ار رو بات خود بنداشته امرکرد که سمه را سال نزد يادشاه رواد غايد الم ازمرات مقرر به

برساندو خود بدربار شاہبی مراجعت برساندو خود بدربار شاہبی مراجعت واقع بود- دو ساعت از ظهر گذشته نظهر را ادا کروه نیشسند دستُ حکوسے رش کر ده اود باید سال روز بدید دستگ فت که تمام کند خلفت وعده نشود و دو دو سائش پیش او نشسته به صحبت او گو نثر، بدا دند- از گراست شهر شکانیت میکرد كه مرد مان يسجارة فقر اسال المي از دست پرینان شده اند. و در آن سال که از خشک سالی اله فريد ناز قرض من فريدار سنه ديني وعده شكف انشود كله بنخود والد اختيال شده الدا محرد مثل ابر ببند شده یوسف سلح سرش را بالاكرو- ديد كه يك أساً

رفت در بر . گاه چار گوش بر ر قدار برق و عَلَمَا نِے شاری يمش عدمثان ما ركسه مجميخ - وسته فراش تركه بدست -عقب ب ترکمانی در بدک زین براز العد از اسها ملاً باشي-ران فان الله الله الله الله الله الله عظام و سایر اعیان د تصب و یک وستهٔ ساده و مگ در کمال شکونا و آرامی ہے آید ند۔ جنانکہ دم فرکان له بین علم مینی جهندی دربندی مله بزرگی و شوکت، جلوس بها يون واقع كردو، أما يوسف شادہ ومللہ باشی کہ ایں

نمي توانست إعتبار كنده جواب بر آمده ميكوند:-"محدوم من ملّ باشي إ من مرد ان مین مے سخنان را منتکم سنده به روت ئے ہستم سٹراج فقیر۔ من ! والندنی فہم حرکاتِ شا انده م- توقع جاكران دارم مندی دکھا کوا عباشد، سک اینج کی از قسم کلم استبر اوے باشدہ

مِستَيم. أَرْ شَمَا تُورِقِع جِأ ل ما و دير مناسب نيست 4 مثما فراي نه را شایسته اید که فرمانش ره ایم و نه بنگ خورده ایم - ایمکی شعور كابل مستيم- أنَّ تقديم كل ما لك إيران سلطنت سفا جناب منجم باشی به در بایر شابهی تشریف له جلوس بهایول واقع سودربد مله مینی منارا زبید که شل بادشاه عکم کنیدشه مینی موانی گفتن

فدمتها مجيف راك خلعه شده بود دست گرفته قدم پیش ے کمنی کوسف سترکاه به قرار سابق روایه در با به شابی

مغيراً وكبيراً دم پنجر ا لىفىت يىكى در برس نظيم به آطا جلو أطاق صف كشد مَلَّا باشي دُعا نه مردوزي شه فوردد كال سم يخره مين مارک باد بگوئد" صدائے میا 1: 05 سرائے مثا

رِ شعرا کلاً۔ جند نفر شاعر کو بیدا قصاير غرا إنشا سحاتم - در سناه خوبال نبود يو سک او شاه سک ایران له غرام معنى روش كه فريف كرده سيه وتيق

چوں ایں اعمال بہ انجام رسید مُلَّ باشی عالم حرت به فكر پنجيده شده ز کمجئر رُو به آنی سیارک کرده پرسید مستبديه آغا سارك جواب خواجگان حرم من بزرگ اینا و اینام مه تا بعین

باشی بواب داد که یا نو کران کمین شابیشخد م د اینها مروس و تا بعان من مستند! بور

باشد از وقائع ويروز گذشته اطلا خیلے آدم صاف صادقی بود فکر کرد کہ در تبلؤ عالم خفیفت را بینمان کردن جا گذارش را از استا تا انتها به ياز مرسدود ل ؟ جواب داد كر بلياس كدا

سلطنت تن در داده إقدام به كاير يا د شابي كرد ابتدأ اسد بنگ فرّاش بانشي را "كُمُّ اللَّانِ ووارْده نفر فرَّاش ممراه خود الدين منجتم باشي وم ی بر ندان ارک سے ہے کی اسجام فرمائیش را بس عرض میکنی المعراض شده سده اتدام بيشقدمي ليني آغازكردة

ه ام به پیش خدمه ده ام آشپیز با ينش عد مرت یحے سکے اطاقها العرافاق أدنى

شابان گذشته و شاسراد گان سل أطاق ليبيمي تيثال يارشا نان قدیم ایران و دیو بائے ما زندران وووسى نوشة السنت تصوير كرده دبويار م و جنگ كنال مموده او دند داوار بخبی صورت خلمائے راکہ مابن شاہ استعیل ويه يا سايرين اتفاق افتاده بود ا كر اكر دست كليا مرفتر يا ائے راکہ برائے پسر ا بیالہ

کرده بودند و در سر اطاق رخت خواب حاصر بود. یوست شاہ کے از اُطا قیائے حرم خان را ہے خود مقرر فرموده از محاجه باشی پرسید که اطابق زمنت حرمها کدام است خواجہ باشی عرض کرد کہ ا ک اطاق بالا ٹی است۔ امًا درش تفل است محكسيدش بيش أقاحن صندوق ت، بفرانیش شاه پیش خدمت باشی بهان صندوق دار را طاخر کرده درب اطاق زمینت را باز کردند د به شاه نشان دادند اطاق بزرك اود از برطوت صندوست بحدة شده درب بر دا شتند. زاور و زمینتها کے عجیب به شاه نشان دادند- ازان جمك شالهات اله زور فاد شه شاده بودند + یا کبرزه ایر میشی - گلها و گوشوار با و شر اے جوامر وگر دان بند اے حهار ده- موسطی دواز ده و گُوهگی مشست ے سرکے از دختر ہا کب کل و كونشداره بك المشته ويك كردن مند و يك یک شال رضائی ویک دست له گوشواره- ريور كوش سيني جهك در سندي شده ريور كلوسه عده ی می مسطی درمییان که درمندی بخیلی باشد هه سوا کر ده - زاد فرده دا

سانی۔ میگر تارک از ماہیت شد- فروا يسرا أفتاب غروب كرده شاه . تنظیمت بیش خدست باشی به اطاق اقلی مُسقره شا بان كسترده شده است، اقال شاهم و خفاش را ادا کرد- لبعد ر منفره المسست - ينش خدمتها طعام إست رفكا و عاصر کر وند- شاه خورد - سیر شد سفره را منا زمغرب - غاز خفتن - شاز عشاد به

ند نورد السال واوند كشد وراي انشي داخل و استجام فرمائيش شاه را عرض ه فرمود يه بسار نوب مرفعي بردي بعد آغا سارک برکشته رسانیدن اثبیا را عرض نمود گفت ارن و دوختر بائے شاہ ال تخف مرسول نهایت وحد کردند- از بایت سا اندنیشه نداشتند- وله ازس فضيّة غيرمترفسه بسار دل خوشی و شادی داشتند- از غایت خوش حالی بيش خدمت باشي ياري احالار مله مقد که فرساده شده ساے چرست کر امید مصول آل الشا

. بر عاسته سخوالیگاه خرامیدر وَ كُلِّينَ قُراولها بسيار - موافق قرارِ سابق در برسا قرا ول مگذارند بعد به رفت خواب نوابرد- بیش خدمت باشی و خواجه رفتند فردائ آل روز بوسف شاه ا طاق سلام تشرلف آ درد- ملاً رمضان و بان بیک و میرزا جلیل و میرزا دکی را از دوستانش بو دند و ونوق کابل در سرتصور اب محوِّل مود بالقب خاني وزارت له مُوكِّل سَنْخِصَ كركابيديا وسرده ومشده باستداعه ميني ديبرچيز جزد أي وكل سنة حوالدكرد

ہوائے گفس کے را جزیر کا بھوائے گفس احكام اعلام جا الى كە گۈش د داغ

ردار شده بعرض برسانند يوسف را تبحضير خواسته گفت ك حكام ولايات اعلام مے كنيد از بند. مال شان را بغلا نسرند- رمشوت ممسرند. ر بدانند که این لاع حرکت عاقبت بختی و بلاکت اینا خواید شد. کرر مشایره ه ه اند که سرکه پایل نوع رفتار دولت بهت کردا غ سر نوو را داده اند و یا بکمال بدیختی و دلت دوام وشات مكده

جعفر خال دا مفالي كري سليم خال فرا كو زلومتما رفت ٩ تلقی مشرازی جبر شدی یا د شایان ش وقع دیدند که مرکس از صاحب سما يُول ريادي جمع كرده است بدو في الت را بنقام مواخذه كشده مرج واشة دشش فے گر ند و خودش رامے کشند شده است کله در مندی بوتک یا شده

خونے میده . وگنده و کلفت صاحب زالوانها را گرفته خشارسه بدبد تگام نیک نفس و به روزئے حلالِ خور درج خود باتی و در محترم و در پهش یا د شاه مکرّم خوام ر تلقین این حرفها جا دو ياره فرمود مبلغ را تعبر کنند و در

بر سرویا خود سله اینام بحج ماتیم میتی پدر مرده اسه اینی سفله د سرکش

بهيس قدر سار یا جمار بديوان بهايون 1. 08.3 على وجوه ير درخيات وصدفات ٠

ب و محاس مكر حسن خدمدت د بوان در سر ولايت متحيل اشخاص اين و رف أسوده حال از دیا د مداخل سلطنتے قرار گذار د شخار و بیگزا د کان و خان زادگان و شهزادگا ا دات و سایر اصناف شریا ده کت و در دمات از خزینه کار سازی خانبید- د م ال تشون و سایر ضدمتگاران اصلاً حند ومم كرآن را عشر نيز گرينده

عدة بيم و وا دن ميل تنموده ار تعقل میگذارند که بلک و ال شرط كنندياس وشور الله كم وكوست كاسد شه اسوداد مدوالي كرفتن و

یوں پوسف شاہ سید*انست* کے مسر آ ر تا بتان به بهانهٔ چرای اسیان شابی يبلاق رفته بمرو ان حول و عش اذ چفائے کے اندازہ میرسانید و مال و منال شال را بغما میکرد و امير توسيحانه مراجب جميع توسيحيان يان پدل يا و شاه ريولها ـــ قلم شا یاد داخل کردہ بمردم سے داد ہ بينكر بينك فزون رشوت خوار بود-واردغه بركسك انجام كار فقرا در مقابل اغذ نات که سم د زر تله ايراوغرار اين افظ تركي است كله معني وقف و ايوال سكر ديد

فروا الستى وا دكد تعدا إكويد بائ صدر ملّ باشی در زندان ارکت از ارهادم اورا په ايم چشم اد ه اند فيا أُهُ مُحصَّه مرك شد- يوسه اعر فرمود كه كوجه بلث قردن راكشادكن ور میان کوچه سرحا چاہے نظاہر است بیوشا آئيند وروند محفوظ باشنده وبراث اشاع عرض و دا د مردم و رسد کئے آنما قرار و فاعدہ سكن يا دشاه باشد و سرتلعه كه دروني سنهر وعي فظار يُلوم مروشريك لك وفقة يك ميك هد أبند كان وروند كان و باو شابی گندم بدسند- و مجلس مشورتی بر پاکرده از مرد مان صاحب وتوت ومقنى الے ب عمل آور د محريراً بلحاظ بكذرانند ورأل أوان طا گفته فخا لا ند در خرب خلیج فارس در محله سکنی گراه روز با از جانب آنها اليجي با قروین شده که با دولت ایران براثه غارت طرفین شروطے بسته ستوو۔ ایلیجی را باعمله له انبارجع بر بالكسريعني و وياس غل وهره سه كارا در اصل فرانسیسی د نندین باشد.

بحضور يوسعت شاه آوردند از نوازش مرخص و در کمال ديكين جه فأئده بني لوع ال خوب دوام نے کندہ مگر پدر بست تهم و کسری بود

ام خدا را کروند-دار اہل قروین کہ سر روز مشقہات کشتن- دار کشیدن - چشم در آور ون - و گوش كردن منير غضب را شاشا شهو دند- اين فيت برانها خيل غريب آمده- اول كفتند نداست که این پاد شائه تازه بسیار رحیم ول و و این حرکت را به سسستی رای وصعف نفسر كەستىن از شى بىنى روم كىدە يوست دەرىدە بىشىنديارۇ ازگومت مىرى باشد لدقصا بان بالمع فروخت براويزندنك جلادتك فالبراست محكه حليم الطبح والم هاعتراض داروكروندك ايني خصايل علم ورهم راج

ل منودند. علاوه برأن باز سزار گونه عيه ئے اوسف شاہ بیدا کر دند، مختصر کلام ت امراب قسم بادشاه صاحب رحم زند كان ول این نیت مردم را استاط کردند مت دانسته فرصت نوشت نكردند. سنحيال شورش نظیم بر یا شد- اولین سبب سورش میر آخور عرول بود که در کوچه به خریشه دار کنند راست شده رایی کرده پرسید ترا بی ر بر بینم مروم در فق یاد شاقی تازه ما چه میگو نبید الم منائع ورأنگان كروند ك الره معنى لو ،

ت - ممكر مند كرديم- يك نفر سراج بي نداريم دالندكه بمجور داشتم دیگر ؟

روال بود- حالا که شا شهزاد خواتيم آل ہم اله ولير

أنها حلے خوشحال سٹ ت بزر نے درس عمل يا نود أمار وينش يروز در سلام عام

ه دروار مِتم سه متفق كنم ٠

زنش نموده بش بيگر بيكي قدم معرو واررا 1, 127 2 ار فدا ہے له بردستاه سك فشد الكرايين دستورش مريا كشد كان د

آمادة في غار ديا-1 2 de شنبه صبح و داخل ئے خود س تازه مکمارتد یج جار روز اسي كشوده در را احاطه کر دند د یو له رفت شه مقرر کردنده

مود که در بار ر و اس دانشه ا نکه مهلک از 6.1 الے شا أغا 8

رای دکتا را موقوف خائید-فائده نداد از صلاح و كدا را گذشت به جنگسا و س غاز کر دند-مضائقة كروند-اندازي كذشت ده بمدير حله یم درکال نفر از طرفين الماك آر دید- چول خلق نا شناس مُفتنين جمع أ 4 ا ب وحدل که سردوطرف،

و ب . . فوايان يو 1 . . . 1. 130 . 6 4.57 عم ادر 0 بالشرق

ازآں و کر کے اُو را در حائے امن مرائے شاعی را غارث بنماید و منزل خود مراجعت الله فردائے آل روز يرزا مخسن دزير- ميرزا يحيني چال الدين وسبحم باشي را از جنس بيرو لدام شامزاده را سزا دار شخت بخويد برمينم امروز ب ىشورىش سمال آفت گذشته است -لورا ند- لعين ديگر بكار ني خورند

نت . اینک آن مبدا نيم کي ريم باز به عاريت آمدند به خانهٔ که شاه عبا را تجا برون أورده برسرات شا ند مثل اول ما یک شخت و تاج گرد پر

ایران بنود-ایرانی أو را یاد شاه مصنو کرده پودند بهمچو سادگی و گوان نورن اود- کواک به ایل ایران تابیده

315 تنحدث 19 200 أن كواكب أو را يائين انداخته بد مرکز بخیال کواکب فطور نمیکرد که الل امرا زود خوامند تا بسد- و عوض یادشاً مگذشت عن نعنی فریب فوا مند داد ، له بردل ایثال

او اتفاق قلوب برا۔ گاھے کہ انشکیل پذیر كانت ہو آں 14.00 لأاراده خود ظاهرمكندسه ته بیخ انع شره بهت سه گر با آن رس مرد.

ديده و مكرر مشايده مشده-محتاج به إثنا س لله ور من قال ١-تغیر عالمی. زان در سیانی بدال خود را که تو جان ا تر گوید له برائے خدا است فوق آئلس كر گفت ليني كيے حد خوش كل . .

Khums— which means the one-fifth is a tax levied on the following items:-

- 1. On the booty taken in war.
- 2. On the metallic miner and minerals.
- 3. On the treasure found in a public land.
- 4. On sex-products like pearls and corals.
- 5. On the profits realized from merchandise,

The income thus derived by the Government is divided into six parts. Three of which are set apart for charitable purposes' known respectively as the portion of the Prophet, the portion of God, and the portion of the Imam. See Querry's Droit Mussulman Vol. 1. pp. 175—178.

P. 61. 1. 15. Add note on 'putting to death one of his own sons.' This was ill-fated but talented Prince Mirza Spfi, known as Sam Mirza who was assassinated at the instigation of his father on account of his very great popularity.

P. 14. 1.16. Add this note on the Tables of Ulugh Beg.

Sultan Ulugh Beg, the grandson of Timur, was the founder of a large observatory at Samarquad where under his personal supervision were prepared the celebrated astronomical tables associated with his name in 1449 A. D. Vide Encyclopaedia. of Islam i. p. 499.

P. 14. l. 20. Delete one 'of.'

P. 22. l. 19. Add after silence " and suspense."

P. 25. l. 19. Aid 'two' before witnesses'

P. 28. l. 4. Add 'on foot' after ' forthwith.'

P. 29. l. 11. Read 'this' for 'the' before junctit'e.

P. 29. l. 15. Raat parade and procession.

P. 36. I. 9. Read the first word as 'disappeared'

P. 45. 1. 11. Read the paralytic and the blind.

P, 46 1.15 Add the following note on the fifths and dues of the Imam.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

- P 1.1, 7. Read A.D. 1594 for A.D. 1592 circ. According to Tarikhi Alam Arai Abhaes this year the Nawroz fell on the 17th Jamadi'us Sani 1002 A.H. = 10th March A.D. 1594. (Vide Journal Asiatique p. 444 of 1903).
 - P. 1. note 2. Read 'Lankuran' for 'Lanktan'.
- P. 6. 1. 4. Add this note on 'elect people';— By this the Persians are implied who belong to the Shia faith.
- P. 6. 1. 6. Add this note on 'hosts of perdition, By this the Turks are meant who are Sunnis by creed.
- P. 7. 1. 15. Add this note on "not a drop of blood." Literally 'even the nose of a single soldierdid not bleed.'
 - P. 9. 1. 14. Read 'holy' for 'nine.'
- P. 11 l. 19. Add after 'why' the words 'by reason of his wicked nature.'
- P. 12. l. 4. Read ' catastrophe' for 'catatrophe."

It never occurred to the stars that the people of Iran would trick them by such a strategein, and that a mock king instead of the real one would succumb to their blow.

The astrologer declares, "Man proposes but find disposes." If members of the human race taken individually can serve as the instrument of Divine decrees, then surely, their united body must be possessed of a will, such as would be capable of bringing to pass every kind of momentons affairs. In every age, whenever a co-alition of souls, and union of hearts have been brought into being the organisation has appeared in the form of a Determined and Personified will. This fact has been repeatedly observed, and does not stand in need of demonstration. How well has a poet put it:—

Thou art the Min I of Universe, so thou art a part of it,
Know thyself, for thou art the life of the world.
The astrologer, devoid of all faith as he is
Pronounces the events as effects of stellar combinations.
View these as effects proceeding from God in all cases
And thus overstep not the limits of thy power.

Author's Epilogue.

I am amazed at the stupidity of these heavenly bodies, so deceived as they were by the people of Iran, that they knew not that Yusuf Sarraj was not really Shah, but only a mock king set up to dupe them. Such simplicity and oredulity as allowed the stars to be hoodwinked by the Persians was very wonderful. Strange too, that they should cling to Shah 'Abbas, consign to his doom poor innocent Yusuf, the saddler, and thereafter for forty years behold with indifference the cruelty and tyranny of the former. Amongst the least conspicuous examples of the ruthlessness of Shah ' Abbas were his putting to death one of his own son sons, and putting out the eves of two others. Nor had he any other son, so a grandson became heir to his throne. However, there is no reason to blame stars which had no enmity towards Shah 'Abbas. It had become incumbent on them that fifteen days after the Nawroz they should depose an individual from the throne of Persia, and cause his ruin. Yusuf Sarraj was at that time seated on the throne of Persia; accordingly the stars brought to pass his fall and doom.

all beardless and blind, some having been rendered so by Shah Isma'il the second, some by Shah 'Abbas himself; they are no longer eligible, and would not serve our purpose. Shah 'Abbas is still our king."

The Mister of the Horse replied: "We are well pleased with his kingly rule, and it went very happily with all of us during his time, but what good is that? Since he has abdicated the throne and crown, and disappered from our sight, what can we do? Moreover, we know not where he is."

Our master laughed and said: "There was a reason for his abdication; lo! that reason no longer exists. We ourselves know his place of concealment. We shall go fetch him, and escort him to his own palace."

All arose and proceeded to the house in which Shah 'Abbas lay concealed, and bringing him forth conveyed him to the royal palace. He resumed his former position as Lord of the throne and crown, and matters settled down into the old course, as if nothing had happened,

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and ransacked and plundered all their houses, committing all sorts of outrages and excesses. The sun set. The tumult and pillage ceased, and everyone returned to his abode.

The next morning the leaders of the insurrection set out for the citadel, and having released from the prison Sirdar Zaman Kaan, Mirza Muhsin the Wazir, Mirza Yahya the Mussawi, our master Jamal-ud-dia, and the Manajjim Bashi, related to them what had happened, and inquired: "Now which prince of the Safawi family do you consider most eligible for the throne and crown?" Our master Janal-ud-din said: "In God's name, tell me what day of the mouth is this?" The Master of the Horse replied: To day is the sixteenth day after the festival of Nawruz." Our master, manifesting his delight, said: "Be no longer grieved; the _ tumuit has occurred to the very day; it is clear the catastrophe is over. No one of the Safawi princes is fitted for the meancoly; they are

issuing from the city and joining the ranks of the insurgents, adding to their numbers and strength. On this account the adherents of Yusuf Shah anffered defeat, and each one withdraw himself as best he could from the fray to save his own life. The insurgents, making a rush, broke in the gate of the Shah's palace and en_ tored it, but howevever they searched for Yuanf Shab they found him not. He had disappeared. and no trace of him was to be discovered. Some said that, during the fight, he had gone amongst his lovel adherents, encouraging them by his presence in the fraw, and had been killed in the wastee: others that he had concealed himself and escaped by flight. The casential point is that, his body was not found amongst the slain. Howbeit no one thereafter pointed him out anywhere_

The insurgents plundered the roval palace, and thence, surging into the bezaar, looted the shops and caravangarais; from thence they hurried to the quarter of the Jews and Armenians."

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that he had, at the outset of his reign, taken the precaution to throw them all into prison. But the door of ruin opened from another quarter.

At this juncture the well-wishers of Yusuf Shah, being apprised, armed themselves and hurried, minute by minute, in large numbers towards the palace, and confronting the insurgents began to reason with them, and to exhort them to desist from these, proceedings. but to no avail. The matter passing beyond the stage of negotiation and conciliation, hostilities and fighting commenced, in the melee which ensued both sides were reckless of their lives. From bullets they passed to swords and daggers, and falling on each other, blood flowed like water. After three hours and a half of fierce fighting nearly six thousand men of both sides were killed and wounded. At length the party of Yusuf Shah showed symptoms of exhaustion and defeat; for the ungratoful populace kept The conspirators separate, and each seta about the accomplishment of this purpose, and they very soon succeeded in their object, as in the course of three or four days all those selected were informed, and, all being disposed for insurrection and ready for the fray, it was settled that they should surround the royal palace on Saturday morning, and, entering the inner apartments, cost Yusuf Shah down from the throne and put him to death; after which they would appoint a new king for themselves from the Safawi family.

On the morning of the appointed day, before the gate of the royal palace was opened, a large number of cavalry and infantry, in complete array surrounded it on all sides. Yusuf Shah, being informed of the state of affairs, gave orders that the gates should not be opened. He had, indeed, expected such inequitable actions from the former Maila Bashi, Sirdar Zeman Khan, the late Wazir, and Mustawfi, the annajim Pashi, and our master Jamal-ad-din, who were powerful persons and openly hostile to him. It was for this reason

The Commandant of Artillery: "Bagir Khan is my particular friend, and I pledge myself to secure his co-operation with us in this undertaking. I shall say to him: 'The mishap which has befallen us in the days of the reign of this unbelieving Yusuf Shah will eventually fall on your head also. You had better provide against it before-hand.' I am certain this language will be effectual with him, for yesterous, at the rublic levee, the Shah was angry with bim, and rebuked him, because he drank wine and went drunk to the mosque for prayers. If Bagic Khan agrees to join in this enterprise, Paraj Khan. commander of the infantry, will also consent, for he is the considered and sen-in-law of legir Khan, and never does anything in opposition to him. But do you two get up and go to the late mayor of Qazwin, and, having obtained his concurrence, engage him to seek the deposed Darogban! and the Kadkhuda to talk the matter over with them, and gain them over also"

¹ Daroghalt-Town or Police Magistrate and Head of the City Police

"Abbas, what is there to prevent our easting this accurred freethinker (who they say, too, is a Pythagorean) down from the throne, and putting an end to him? Afterwards we can place on the throne a prince of the Safawi family, who will, at all events, be fitted for throne and crown by reason of his noble origin."

The Pressurer: "You say well. I shall cooperate with you in this respect, but we are only two individuals, and what can we effect? Let us go to the Commandant of Artillery and ascertain his views; be, too, like ourselves is one of those deposed from office."

The two repair to the house of the Commandant of Artillery, who, greatly pleased at their visit, listens most eagerly to their communication, and fully agrees with them regarding an insurrection, but says that this affair cannot be carried into execution without the concurrence of Baqir Khan, commander of the Chagin cavalry.

want to know, what do the people sar about our new king?" Mirza Habib replied: "The people do not like the new king; they are having a bitter time of it; they have come to the conclusion that he is imbedie and incompetent."

The Master of the Horse is "By Allah! Mirza Habib, the people have more sense than ourselves, they say truly. In God's name! what folly is this we have committeed, to have brought forward a low saddler, and made him our king? We have drawn trouble on our own heads. In return for our services he has deprived us of our posts. Now we are no more esteemed in the land than the street dogs. By Allah! nothing could be more ignominious than what we have done."

The Treamer: "May, we made him king by Shah 'Abbas' command: what choice had we then?"

The Master of the Horse: "True, but Shah Abbas was then king, and his orders were binding on us. But now that there is no Shah

had come to a strange pass indeed. At first they said: "Undoubtedly this new king is very clement and forbearing!" Afterwards they took to criticizing his mildness and humanity, and attributed this conduct to an indolent disposition and weakness of character. Furthermore, they discovered a thousand divers faults in Yusuf Shab, the upshot of their talk being that life under the rule of a soft-hearted king like this seemed in sufferably tedious.

The deposed officials guided the current of popular opinion into this channel, and, taking advantage of the favourable opportunity they saw, harboured designs of turnult and rebellion, and serious disturbances soon broke out in Qazwin.

The originator of these disturbances, in the first instance, was the dismissed Master of the Horse, who, having met the late Treasurer in the street, joined him in his walk and said: For God's sake, Mirza Habib, tell me, for I

I Burd-bar in the original.

A week had elapsed from the accession of Ynsuf Shab, and every day the people had been shown good deeds fraught with justice, and the signs of every kind of well-being were apparent. These were the haloyon days of prosperity and gladness in Iran; an era of happiness and good fortune had dawned But "cui bon??" For the human race the day of happiness is ever transient. What, baply, was lacking or amiss to our ther Adam and our mother five in Eden that they should have disobeyed God's commands and been driven forth from Paradise? Such is

The inhabitants of Qazwin, no longer seeing rantilated portions of men's bodies I hanging at the fort-gate every day, nor beholding the wonted spectacle of the executioner putting men to death, libbeting them, gouging out their eyes, and outling off their ears and noses, thought matters I Musha qah-ha-i-adam—The term is not found in dictionies, but is derived from the Ar. shaqq "to aplit," "rive," "rip open," or "aunder" Shaqqah means a side of butcher's

was formed of men of experience and experts in water-works to conferred copsult regarding a water supply for Quzwin, and ordered to sulmit a written report of their proceedings and recommendations.

At that period, some of the people of Holland cocupied a place in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, and during these days, an envoy from them with his suite arrived at Quanta, with a view to concluding a commercial treaty with the Government of Persia. The envoy and mismite were introduced into the presence of Yuanf Shah, and were charmed and delighted by his wisdom, sagacity, statesmanship, and well-times courtesies. After fully attaining the object of their mission, the envoy and suite were dismissed with presents, and returned entirely satisfied.

1 The Duton as well as English and French had established factories at this time at Gombroom, at the entrance of the Persian Guif. In the year 1622, when the English aided the Persians drive the Fortuguese from the adjacent island of Ormuz, the Shah ordered Combroom to be named in future Bunder 'Abbaa, the name it has since borne.

- (4) That the Mayor I of Kazwin was a receiver of bribes;
- (5) That the Superintendent of Police was in the labit of shelving cases preferred by the poor against the rich;
- (6) That the monicipal efficers neglected the streets of Qazwin,

reputable and verthy persons in their stead.

Akhwand famad, the Mulla Frshi having heard from the Jailor in the prison of the citadel that his post had been given to his rival Mulla Ramazan, died of vexation on the spot.

Yusuf Shah also gave orders that the streets of Qazwin should be widened, and that, for the safety of wayfarers, all open wells in the streets should be covered in. Arrangements were made for hearing and inquiring into petitions, and it was ordered that wheat should be supplied to the poor from the royal granaries. A committee

1 Mayor-Beglerhegi, a Turki term primarily meaning chief of chiefs.

and sold. The existing laws and conditions of pecuniary transactions were to be abrogated, in order that monied people should not be tempted by the laws customary and in force to receive piedges and grant loans on them, in view to necessitous persons becoming desperate and destitute, and then selling up the property placed in pawn at low prices, in hopes of the persons requiring advances being unable to redeem their property.

As Yusuf Shah knew-

- (1) That the Master of the Horse was in the habit of going to the uplands 1 in the summer on pretence of pasturing the royal stud, and committed great oppression on the people of those districts, harrying them and seizing their property and flocks:
- (2) That the Commandant of the Artillery drew the whole of the pay of the artillerymen, and did not pay a dinar³ to any of them;
- (3) That the Treasurer mixed false money with the Imperial coinage, and issued the same to the public;

¹ Xelaq -- The coal summer mountain resorts of the nemad tribes. The winter quarters are termed qishlaq.

² Diner — A nominal value equal to one-thousandth part of a given.

of State, or the attendants of the royal court. No one was to seek office by weans of presents, but to consider good services, loyalty, and devotion as the passport to the realization of such ambitions. The Government revenues of every province were to be handed over to trustworthy persons, there to remain to the credit of the treasury, and the Government expenditure, being apportioned in accordance with the account books, should, r the proper time, be appr priated to that district, and the people entirely relieved from any further demands on account of expenditure. Forther, he ordained, with a view to increase the State revenue, that the merchants, gentry, nobles, and princes, as also the literati and Sevvids. and all class s of the population, should coutribute one-tenth of their incomes in the towns, and one-twentieth in the agricultural districts. The pay of the soldiery and other Government servants was not to be withheld, such a course being injurious to the State, but was invariably to be paid without any delay from the provincial treasuries The sum of five shahis was to be paid to the treasury from the price of all property bought 1 Shahi-One-twentieth of giran.

pressors. He took the management of the courts . of justice, which constitute the mainstay of the State, out of the hands of the 'Ulema, and ontrusted it to officials of integrity, so that the people should, as regards their law-suits; consider themselves independent of the Ulema, who were only to be so far referred to as not to be altogether excluded from the administration Lists of the charities necessary in each district were to be submitted to four upright persons, and the poor of the province relieved in accordance with these lists, the accounts being submitted to the royal court, so that none should be excluded from charitable relief. He also ordered that the "fifths" and dues of the Imama should no longer be paid, in order that the descendants of the Prophet (blessings on him and peace ! should be saved from the disgrace of begging, and earn their livelihood, like other people, by plying their In this matter, some eminent men of trades. learning showed Yusuf Shah decisions which they extracted from books of the law. Notifications were also sent to the provinces to the effect that in future no one should presume to offer presents or spread reception carpets for the Shah, the ministers B. See Corrigenda and Addenda at the end.

After making these instructions clear to them, he dismissed the emissaries. He then repeated his commands that the taxation and levy of duties should be reduced to a moderate amount, that the roads should everywhere be repaired, and the requisite bridges and caravangerais built for each stage, that hospitals should be established in every province, and schools opened, that water should be brought to places devoid of it, that it should be considered an incumbent daty to aid and succour widows and orphans, the blind and the paralytic; also, that in the various provinces it should not be permitted to every goodfor-nothing, self-opinionated person to enter himself on the roll of the 'Ulema, but in each particular case the sanction of the Mulla Bashi must be obtained, and in no place was the class of the 'Ulema to be allowed to be in excess of wha would suffice for the requirements of the poput lation. He also granted fixed allowances fromthe public treasury for all the 'Ulema sufficient for their supports to the end that, being in receipt of Government grants, they should become wellaffected to the State and cease to denounce the Gevernment efficials and royal servants as op-

Damphani? Whither have the flocks, the retinues of Salim Khan Qaraguzlu betaken themselves? What has become of the possessions of Mirza Tagi Shirazi? Whenever the monarchs of Iran have perceived that any person of high degree has amassed great wealth, it has been confiscated by the Government. They know it is the property of subjects and dependants, wrested from them by plander or in bribes, so they forthwith call that person to account on some pretext, and, stripping bim of all he possesses, either " put him to death or east him into misery and destitution. This phase of the Governors of our provinces closely resembles that of leeches which have become awollen from sucking blood; their owner gives them a squeeze, when they vomit all that blood; some die in this way, and some live on in a weak and languid state. If, on the other hand, the Governors be virtuous and content with their lawful fortunes, they will ever retain their rank, be exalted and reverenced in the sight of the people, and honoured by the king, so that they will increase in dignity day by day."

to punishment without being first tried in the religious courts, and that no person was to be mulcted from mere personal caprice. Sentences of death, the mutilation of ears and noses, and putting out of eyes were to be discontinued. Furthermore, trustworthy emissaries were selected to go and ascertain the condition of the various provinces and the needs of the people, and report thereon. Yusuf Shah suramoned these emissaries to his presence and addressed them as follows: "Tell the Governors of the provinces from me to fear God, and pass no anjust sentences, to refrain from harassing the people or plandering their property, to accept no bribes, and to rest assured that actions of that sort will, in the long run, lead to misfortune and end in their ruin. They have over and over seen that those who have accumulated wealth by such conduct have eventually perished, or else have encountered utter misfortune, disgrace, and destitution. When possessions have been amassed by such methods in Iran, they have never remained permanently in any family. Where are now the crores upon crores of wealth of Ja'afar Khan 1 Jasus lit, Spies.

arose and proceeded to the sleeping apartment, and they laid out his sleeping gent. He ordered the Head Valet to enjoin the officers of the guard to post sentinels everywhere, according to the previous practice. Then he got into his bed and went to sleep, and the Chief Bunuch and Valet went to their own apartments,

The following morning Yusuf Shah repaired to the levee room and sent for Mulla Ramazan, Qurban Beg, Mirza Jalit, and Mirza Zaki, persons he counted amongst his friends, and in whom he had perfect confidence in every respect. He conferred the post of Mulla Bashi on Mulla Ramazan and the Sirdarship on Qurban Beg, with the title of Khan; the office of Wazir he entrusted to Mirza Jalit, and appointed Mirza Zaki to the rank of "Mustawfi," and abolished the post of Chief Astrologer altogether, as he considered that function derrimentary rather than advantageous to the State and Religion.

The Shab directed that despatches should be sent to the Governors of all provinces, containing stringent orders to the effect that in future no Muslim was on any account to be subjected

turned to the first room, found golden candlesticks lighted up, and a princely repast spread out. Having first performed ablution, and said the evening and bed-time prayers, he sat down to table, and the servants presented various kinds of dishes. The Shah ate his fill, and they cleared the table. Then they brought ewer and basip, and the Shah washed his hands, Thev brought coffee, which he drank, and a "Qaliyan," I which he smoked. Thereupon the Farrash Bashi entered and reported baving carried out his orders. The Shah said: "Very well, you can go." After that Agha Mubarak returned to report the delivery of the things, and said: "The wife and daughters of the Shab were highly delighted with the presents sent them. They had no anxiety about you; on the contrary, they were so very pleased and joytulat this anlooked. for event that they jumped and danced in their exceeding delight," So the Shah's mind was at esse regarding his wife and children. He continued to question the Chief Eunuch and Head Valet regarding the particulars of the surroundings, until it was the hour of four, when ho

¹ Qaliyan—The Persian water-pipe.
2 c.s. four house after senset

It was a large room with boxes ranged on every side. Opening the lids of these, they showed the Shah some wonderful and rare jewellery and rich ornaments; amongst them were Kashmir shawls of great value, beautiful ladies' dresses, rich silken robes, brooches, earrings and fingerrings of diamonds, and necklaces of choice pearls.

Yusuf Shah had three daughters, the eldest fourteen, the middle one twelve, and the youngest eight years old; he had also two sons, six andfour years of age. He selected for each of his daughters a brooch, two ear-rings a ring, a nocklace, a dress, and a shawl head dress; for his wife he chose a shawl head-dress and suit of apparels. Giving these to the Head E much he said to him : "Take these to my old house, in the second street of Qazwin, and deliver them to my wife. and tell her not to be at all neasy about me, and send my sous to me here to-morrow." Agha Mubarak gave the articles to two farrashes, who The Shah went off with them. The sun set. having, at the instance of the Chief Valet, reof the third room were depicted the likenesses of the Persian line of monarchs. On the walls of the fourth room they had painted pictures of the aucient warrious of Iran, and the Divs of Mazanderan of whom Firdawsi wrote; these were depicted with horns and tails, and engaged in combat. The walls of the fifth room bore illustrations of the wars between Shah Isma'il and his rivals. On the walls of the seraglo apartment they had painted pictures of youths politely offering flower bouquets to maidens, and maidens handing goblets to youths. Every chamber was povided with sleeping gear.

Yusuf Shah, having chosen one of the rooms of the seraglio for his own chamber of report, asked the Chief Eunuch: "Which is the ladies' ornament room?" The Chief Eunuch replied: "That is an upper room, but the door is locked, and the key is with Agha Hasan, the box-keeper." At the Shah's command a valet at once summoned the Box-keeper, and they opened the facry strong-room and aboved it to the Shah.

and report to me the execution of these orders?

Asad Beg bows and sets out.

the next summoned 'Azim Beg, the head valot, and says: "See that they prepare the evening meal for me, for I have eaten nothing to dry." The Chief Valet represents: "I have already given directions, and the cooks are engaged in preparing the repast." The Shah said: "Then do you and the Chief Eunuch come and show me the various rooms and ladies' apartments, one by one, and point out which is my own retiring room."

The Head Valet and Chief Ennuch preceded the Shah, and showed each chamber of the "anderun." The floor of the first room was covered with curpets of various patterns and the walls and ceiling embellished with paintings of flowers and plants and rare birds. The second room also was carpeted in like manner, and on its walls were painted portraits of former kings and princes of the Safawi dynasty. On the walls

world-sovereign, he related the whole of the circumstances from beginning to end, to Yusuf Shah The latter further inquired: "I'hen where is Shah. 'Abbas?" The reply was: "He has disappeared, disguised in the attire of a mendicant, and his whereabouts are unknown."

Yusuf Shah was a min of sense, who had never felt any fears on account of the stars, but this mysterious elevation filled his heart with terror and apprehension. But notwithstanding all such feelings, he saw no possibility of escape by declining the sovereignty, so, perforce, he applied bimself to the discharge of the affairs of the State, and the exercise of the royal functions. To begin with, he sent for Asad Beg the Farrash Bashi, and give him the following orders : "You will at once take with you twelve farrashes and go and arrest Akhwand Samad the Mulla Bashi, Sirdar Zaman Khan, Mirza Hasan the Wazir, Mirza Yahya the Mustawsi, Badr-ud-din the Munejjim Bashi, and our Master Jamal-ud-dir.; you will take them and lodge them in the prison of the citadel, and return

and these are my subordinates." Yusuf Shah next inquired: "Then who are those standing outside?" 'Azim Seg replied : "Those are the ferrashes, who are always ready as your beck and call." Yusuf Shah said: "Go outside, all of you; Agha Mubarak, let all your subordintes go out, and remain yourself." All pisappeared, Yusuf Shab, summoning Agha . Magarak to approach, said to him: "I perceive ... from your countenance that you must be a good man. I adjure you by God to tell me what ! is the origin of this advanture. As you have always been an inmate of Shah 'Abbas' anderun! it is impossible that you can be ignorant of this matter." Now Agha Mubarak, obliged to be constantly at the door of Shah "Abbas' apartment ready to carry out his behests, was fully acquainted with the events of the preceding day, and knew all about the consultations which had taken place. He was, in truth, a very ingenious, truthful man, and considering that it would be wrong to concel the truth from the I Amieran ... Inner apartments, penertralia and seraglio,

"Though our Yusuf be not a king of fair ones Yet he has become Shah of the kingdom of Iran."

When these proceedings had terminated, the Mulla Bashi intimated to the people that they could depart, and all went out of the royal levee hall, leaving only Yusuf Shah seated on the throne, Agha Mubarak with a few other cunuchs, Azim Beg, chief valet, with some valets before him, and some farrashes outside the room, Yusuf Shah was lost in am-zement, and after a moment turned his face to Agha Mubarak and inquired who be was. 'Agha Mubarak replied: "We are the faithful cannch servants. the chief of them, and these are my subordinates who obey my commands" Then turning to the valets, he asked: "Who are ve?" 'Azim Beg. the head valet, replied: "Your humble servants, the 'Pishkhidmets.' I am the chief of them,

¹ Pish-khid met—Body-servant, valet de chambre, and tableservant.

and said. "give voice to your felicitations": whereupon a shout of congratulation went up to the heavens. The palace walts re-echoed the sound of the acclamations, and trumpets and kettle-drums sounded joyously. At the same moment a royal salute, fired from the palace, made the heavens ring, and at this signal a salute of one handred and ten rounds was fired from guns of the fort outside the city. Although, since the times of Ba'adi and Haffz, the poetic art had greatly declined in Persia, and the verses of the poets were mostly meaning less, mere verbosity and trash, 1 still, on that same occasion, some recomplished poets, gifted with the art of improvization; were found to celebrate in fine sonners the auspicious accession of Yasuf Barraj, comparing him with Solomon for wisdom, with Hatim Tai for gone osity, with Rustam for courage. After glanfying his power and likening it to Destiny and Fate, they passed out of sight. The wits of Qazwin found the date of his accession in the following words: I Puch in the original,

before. As they marched along, the round of 'clear the way' 'clear the way' raised in the streets by the attendants made the welkin ring. The whole population of Qazwin, male and female. great and small, came to the windows and thronged the roof-tops to gaze, all from ignorance of the state of the case, being in wonderment At the gate of the royal palace the ferrushes dismounted Yosuf Sarrai, and the Mulla Bishi and Sirdar Zaman Khan. taking hold of his arms, conducted him with the utmost respect into an apartment of the palace, and seated him on the royal throne. The " Pillars of the State," the 'Ulena, the lords, nobles, and high officials, forming in ranks in front of the throne-room, stood with their hands on their breasts. The Mulla Bashi, having recited a prayer, placed the regal crown on the head of Yusuf Sarraj, then girt his waist with jewelled belt, bound on his arms armlets of precious stones, and placed in his hands a mace studded with diamonds. Then, having recited another prayer, be turned his face to the people able, and the issue of orders. We are neither mad nor intoxic; (ed, but all of us are in our sound and perfect sense; has the diences of the Lord Creator are not to be charged. This day all the empire of Iran and the severagety thereof are entrusted to you. In receivence with the words of the Munajjim Perli, verchase to come to the royal palace that, your suspicious enthronement may: take place." Then, turning to the valets: "Bring the royal robe, and after the cynosure of the universe in them."

The velete come termind bearing a bundle containing a regal drain, enter the shop, and place the bundle on the ground. They then proceed to divest Yand Stand of his old garments and attimation in a conditrons. As apposition was unavailing, Vasad Stand radius of himself whilst these segment people carried out their wishes. When they had finished dressing him the Mir Akare lat an access with jurished trappings, on which have an united Yang with and they all set out for the royal prime with the same procession and in the same order as

eyes for certain; and knew the Mulla Bashi who had spoken there words to be reckoned one of the men of Persia, still the affair was so hilan extraordinary and inexplicable that be was in no wise able to realize it. Obliged to return an answer, he at length spoke as follows: "My lord Mulla Bashi! I esteem you one of the solid men of Iran, and I know not whether (God forbid!) you have become insane or partaken of 'bang'1 that you address words of this sort to me. I poor saddler-boy. What have I to do with throne or crown? I know not, by Allah? to what to attribute your proceedings. I am amazed and dumbfounded, and humbly heg you will leave your servant in peace."

Sirdar Zaman Khan then replied: "To-day you have become the cynosure of the world; we, too, are your slaves and as the dogs of your threshold, and submissive and suppliant expressions to the like of us are no longer befitting. For you lordly command is more suit-

I Bang—An intexicating decection from powdered hempleaves. Also called hashish, whence "hashishin," an epithet applied to the followers of the old man of the monatain, which so me consider the origin of the English word against

ever their backs, headstalls besprugled with gems, breast-plates sutded with pearls, and emerald ornaments hung round their necks. Next came the Mulla Bashi, Sirdar Zamau Khan, the Wazir, the Mustawfi, our master Jamal-ud-din, the Munajjim Bashi with the honourable 'Ulemas, the great lords and dignitaries, the nobles, the high officials, followed by a body of infantry. A detachment of cavalry in full array brought up the rear at leisurely pace.

As seen as they arrived opposite Yusuf Sarraj's shop all came to a halt, and the Mulla Bashi and the Sichar came forward and bowed to Yusuf, who stood up and made obeisance in great astonishment. The Mulla Bashi then addressed him, saying to Master Yusuf, by the gracious decree of fate, you are to-day King of Iran. Shah 'Abbas has now vacated the royal throne. Vouchsafe to confer on us honour and good fortune by coming to the Royal Hall of Audience, that your auspicious enthronement may there be accomplished."

But Yusuf Sarraj, ignorant as he was of the circumstances, was neverly astounded, and although he saw all the "Sillars of the State" before his

and distress for that year two one of drought, and in must of the fidelies of Q z via no rain had fallen, so that entrivation was impossible, and this had decessioned discussed. Yusuf's words were: "I am astonished anothis Government, which is able, in a thousand ways, to bring water into Quzwia, but is so steeped in neglect that it does not give to slightest consideration to this work, headless align of the condition of the people and she embalish nation its capital."

At the juncture a cloud of dust mose from the west of the Maidan, and Rasat Barraj, needle in hand, raised his head and perceived that a large crowd was coming up, but it never occurred to his mind that this processing and parade were; on bis account. First amore verylve pursuivants in their liveries, wearing four corner d hats; after them twelve saturdard beauties overlying the royal banners; then came a band or with a with handles on their heads, and a badd of formula and related with Turkoman led-thouses thering je related the doors thrown

1 Mir Akhar -Superintedent of the royal stables

The marriage contracts of all the other ladies thaving been received as between them and plain Abbas, son of Medicanad, the Shah directed the Chief Made's to take them all forthwith to a house that had been propared for them at the entrance of the sixth street of Qazwin, and, leaving them there, to return himself to the royal pulsee. Thereapon 'Abbas, soe of Mohammad, issuing forth from the Harem, went on his way and evanished out of sight.

The shop of Yasaf, the maddler, was situated to the east of the Madra (plain) of the Shah's mosquest. As two o'slock in the afternoon Yasuf, after duly performing the afternoon prayers, was sitting employed in properties a feading helter which a customer had or irred to ridely very that day, wishing to finish it so as not to break his promise. Two of his friends where sitting in front of him, listening to his conversions who was deploying the dearness proveiling in the town, and efficient that the hapless poor were this year in great straits

Is This morque, which is one of the best in Persia, was begun by Shah Esned and completed during the reign of Shah Tannesp. A betasiful avonue connects it with the palace. Vide Chardin Fayages i, 313.

Both were instantly dismissed. One of them was a Georgian girl whom the Governor of Georgia had sent as a present to the Shah. The very next day she set out with her cousin, taking with her all her jewellery and wearing apparel and a large sum of money, and returned to her native land. In Georgia her story was disbelieved; it was thought she had fled, and it was in contemplation to send her back to Persia. I know not what occurred to cause her case to be forgotten, but this girl eventually married a Georgian youth, and passed the remainder of her life in Georgia.

The other hart-ravisher was the daughter of a merchant of Qazwin. She had been betrothed to a good-looking youth, but the Shah's agents had laid hands on her on account of her beauty and having exacted choice goods from her father had introduced her into the royal Harem. Perceiving, in the position of affairs described, the means of attaining her own desire, she returned to her father's house and was united to her betrothed.

deeds of divorcement had been read, Khwaja Mabarak tore up the marriage contracts by order of the Shah, who, turning again to the ladies of the Harem, said: "If any of you, content to endure poverty with resignation, will accept me, 'Abbas, the son of Mohammad, for husband, I will renew the contract of marriage with her."

Nearly all the ladies agreed to re-espouse the Shah, for he was young and very handsome, and, moreover, the ladies thought it was merely a matter of jest and pleasantry, and did not for a moment believe that Shah 'Abbas could become plain 'Abbas, son of Mohammad, But amongst them were two fair charmers who had entered the Shah's Harem against their will. These two made the following appeal, very hashfully and in a low voice: "We have regarded the high honour of being wedded to the Shah as good fortune, and have derived the utmost pleasure from our high position, but now that we are to be debarred from this enjoyment, it will never suit us to espouse 'Abbas, the son of Mohammad."

frem doing so and checked, their merriment. Thereupon the Shah commands the Head Eunuch: "Bring Mulla Rasul and two of his associates," The Mulles, who were already in attendance outside, entered the presence, and the Shah signed to them to be spated, Then turning to the ladies he says: "My dear couch-follows, L.am, extremely sorry to announce to you that I am no longer king of Juan, no longer the possessor of wealth and palaces, or able to maintain you elegantly dressed and bedight, in luxurious apartments. I am now one of the rank and file of the poople, noor and destinute Mends must I read your divorces, and set you all at liberty to choose whomeower you may feel inclined for." Then saming to Malla Rusul st A Proceed to carry into effect the formal divorces a of these ladies." Mulls Bred right bin form of divorce of them; all, is pray on of the windseass he had brought with him. When the fair lades of the Harem saw what a strongs thing had befollon, they, Were grasty alarmed and agrased, and not knowing how matters stood, failed to understand, the is case, and were lost in amazementa When the

regard him as absolutely your king. Woe betide anyone who swerves from obedience to this command of mine, or fails in allegiance to that person!"

The Shah having concluded his address, removed the crown from his head, and placed it on the throne. Then, having taken off his sumptuous robes, putting off his sword and belt and having donned old, worn-out clothing, he turns to the people and says: "Now I am simply a common individual, a poor man, by name 'Abbas, son of Mohammad. Seek me no more, for you will not find me. Farewell, I am off. Exit.

The assembled people were amazed and were at a loss to account for this state of affairs.

The Shah proceeded thence to the Harem, and by his orders all the ladies assembled in one room and there as wited his Majesty, who appeared before them in those same old garments. The heatnies of the Harem, seeing him in this garb, felt inclined to burst into peals of laughter, but the Shah's stern looks and bearing restrained them

girt to his waist, and, entering the Durbar room, which, raised a cubit's height above the level of the ground, is open in front and without screen or anything to intercept the view of the people, asseended the throne and took his seat. Then, turning his face towards the assemblage, his Majesty addressed them as follows: ("O people! It is now the seventh year that by the will of Almighty God I have been your king, and have to the best of my ability shown kindness and favour to each and all of you. I, too, am very well satisfied and pleased with you, as, from the affection you bear to the Safawi family, you have manifested loyalty and fidelity towards me. To-day, for certain reasons which I consider it unnecessary to impart to you, I am obliged to relinquish the sovereignty, and make over the throne and crown to one who is more fitted and adapted for this position than myself. This person will be indicated to you by Sirdar Zaman Khan, the Wazir, the Mustawfi, our master Jamalud-din, and the Munajjim Bashi. You must all go and bring bim here with the utmest pomp and

Khalid, after which he returned to Quzwin, because, from being the capital this handicraft seemed to be more in demand there. On arrival at Quzwin he chose a wife and opened a shop. Being himself a man of gentle disposition and blameless life, his mind was constantly troubled by the unseemly conduct of the Mullas and officials, and he was unable to restrain his tongue from reproaching and denouncing them. Although his concern about such matters won him sincere friends and well-wishers, yet in the end it was the cause of his undoing.

The next day, in accordance with the Thah's command, all the nobles, the officers of State, the 'Ulema, the princes and officials, from Kadhuda to Wazir, assembled in the Royal Hall of Audience at two hours before noon, and each person having taken his appointed seat, they all awaited the Shah's appearance in perfect silence. Whereupon the Shah appeared, wearing the crown on his head, a javallal mass in his hand, diamond armlets on his arms and sword and dagger set with precious stones

It is now necessary to tell you who Yusuf Sarraj was. He was the son of Karbalai 2 Salim, a peasant of one of the villages of the Qazwin, This Karbalai Salim, being a religious, Godfearing man, wished his son to become a Malla and join the fraternity of the 'Ulemas, accordingly brought him, in the days of his youth, to the town of Qazwin, and put him to school, where he remained some years, until he . grew up and became conscious of a matured intellect. With a view to acquiring knowledge, he then went to Ispahan, and thence, after some years, to holy Karbala, where, in the assemblies of the henoured 'Ulema, he set about completing his studies and during a prolonged residence in that holy piece he became well versed in all the learning of Islam. As he saw through the charlatanism of the Mullas in many matters, he conceived a repugnance to this class, and had no desire to enrol himself in that crew. Returning from Karbala he went to Hamadan, and there, being then forty years of age, he occupied himself for one year in learning the trade of suddler, under a master of the craft named

and throne to this accursed wretch, so that, having met with his deserts through the planetary influences, he may descend to the nethermost hell."

The members of the Council unanimously approved and corroborated this view, and veciferously exclaimed, "Yusuf Sarraj, the son of a burnt father, is fully deserving of death, and a meet subject for the celestial wrath."

The Shah, pleased and happy: "I consent to his immolation; to-morrow this plan will be acted on and completely carried out." He then dismisses all the members of the conclave, and the Council breaks up.

Possibly the readers of this narrative will regard it as a fable, and, incredulous as to the occurrence of the events, assign them to fiction. In that case, I trust they will peruse the narrative of the events of the seventh year of the reign of Shah 'Abbas, contained in the "Tarikh-i-'Alam-Ara."

The name of a well-known history of Persia composed by Iskandarbeg Munshi. See my Catalogue of Kapurthala Mss. No. 3

religious judgment and wrong to give 'fifths' and the Imams' dues, and asserts that the 'Ulemas disapprove of the common people being guided qy the opinions of demised Mujtahids, in order that their own market may be brisk. He moreover, impuges even the sublime Government, as if all the officials from Kadkhuda to Shah were tyrants and highway robbers, from whom no benefit accrues either to the country or to the Faith; who are ever mulcting and punishing the hapless people merely in the indulgence of their own sensual inclinations, and are never guided in their conduct and act by law or rule. In short he attributes to those persons the behaviour of bullies and highwaymen. It is also alleged that he professes belief in the doctrine of transmigration of souls. This suppliant for the endurance of the sublime Governmen deems it advisable that your Majesty should transfer the crown

¹ Lititud lit. means to exert one self to the utmost to attain an object, here technically to form an independent opinion on religious questions. Its opposite is taglid, i.e. imitation. Vide Encyclopaedia of Islam vol. sub voce.

"Have you in view any evil-door, deserving of death according to the religious law, to whom I may transfer the crown and throne?"

The Mulla Bashi: "May the Ruler of the Universe vouchsafe a long term of natural life to your Majesty! In this city of Qazwin a good for-nothing fellow has been discovered, thanwhom roope on the face of the earth is more wicked and deserving of death. He is known by the name of Yusuf the Saddler (Sarraj), but where he was brought up is not known, only that at the present time he is residing in the city of Qazwin, and having gathered round him a number of followers drawn from the lowest dregs of the population, is incessantly attacking and denouncing the illustous literatil and the ministers of the religious This accursed wretch is, indeed, constantly telling his disciples in the plainest terms that literati are in the the honoured habit gulling the common people. As an example of his doctrine, he holds it unnecessary to use

² Literati-'Ulema, the learned in religious law.

of this stratagem, nor suspect that your Majesty has only temporarily abdicated and lent the throne and sceptre to another; so that the malefactor seated on the throne may be imagined in verity as their monarch. And it is also necessary to divorce the ladies of the Harem. to tear up their marriage contracts, and ask them whether they are willing to renew them, and wedding anew 'Abbas, son of Mohammad, no longer Shah but merely a private individual like others. he satisfied with a life of proverty and resignation. Whospever consents let her marriage be renewed in the name of 'Abbas, son of Mohammad; and the contract written, and let any who are not willing he at once allowed to depart." the Munagim Bashi found deliverance from death. The lines of care at once disappeared from the Shah's face, and his pallor gave place to ruddiness. A chorus of praise of the consummate wisdom of our master Jamal-ud-din went up from the members of the Council.

The Shah, turning a radiant and smiling countenance towards the Mulla Bashi, inquired

astrologers should be ignorant of or unable to deal with this crisis, to wait on your Maiesty, in order to inform you and point out the measures necessary for averting the danger."

The Shah, radient with delight: "My lord, we have just been discussing this very matter; we are apprised of the impending occurrence tell us, then, how to ward off the danger."

Our master Jamal-ud-din : "During these days of ill omen, that is to say, until tifteen days shall ' have elapsed after the festival, your Majesty must relinquish the throne and sceptre, and make them over to a criminal deserving of death, you yourself disappearing from the sight of the people. In those circumstances that criminal being protempore actual monarch of Iran, the evil effects of the stellar influences will sfall on his head; after which, when the event has happened, and that criminal temporarily (in 'possession' of the throne and sceptre shall have sperished therefrom, " your Majesty will come forth from concealment, reascend throne, and reign in all prosperity and happiness. But it is essential that not a single person of the people of the land shall be aware

and experienced than himself in the science of the heavenly bodies.

The Shah accorded permission, but before the Munajjim Bashi got out, Agha Mubarak entered and announced: "Our master Jamal-uddin! craves the honour of audience of your Majesty."

The Shah: "Call him in." Then to the Munajim Bashi: "Remain a while where you are."

Our master Jumal-ud-din, having entered the apartment and duly paid his respects, sat down at a sign from the Shah, and spoke as follows: "May your Majesty be preserved from all danger! Although your servant has latterly been prevented by old age from attending at Court, and forced to elect retirement, still, as at the present season that is to say during the fifteen days succeeding Nawrox, there seems, from the conjunction of Mars, and Scorpio to be probability of of great catastrophe befalling your Majesty's person, I have, therefore, considered it my duty, lest the younger

I Mawlana lamal-nl-din A Shia divine. Celebrated for lerning and picty. Mawla-na, our lord or our master; syn. with Sovyid.

spared, and that he be questioned as to the remedial measures by which the catastrophe may be averted. If he fails to reply as required, then is he guilty and deserving of death. It is for your Majesty to decide in the matter."

The Sh h, to the executioner: "Very well. Suspend the execution: leave him there, and retire." Tuen to the Munajjim Bashi: "Accursed wretch! instantly devise means of averting this calamity."

The unfortunate Munajjim Bashi, in evil plight, knew no remedy against the occurrence, but in fear of death and mortal terror, he dared not avow this, and said: "May I be your ransom! The remedy is possible. Grant me an hour's respite that I may go and consult the Tables of Ulugh Beg, and return to communicate the result."

Now nothing was ever recorded in the Tables of Ulugli Beg about averting accidents of this sort, but the Munajjim Bashi wished, by this pretext, to gain time to have recourse to his preceptor, our hard and master, Jamal-ud-din, and consult him, knowing him to be more learned

of that news of ill omen, and, the incitation of the Mulla Bushi fanning the flame, his Majesty, falling into a towering passion, called out angrily to the Chief Eanuch: "Send a farrash at once to bring the Munajjim Bashi."

The Munajjim Bashi is brought in.

The Shah, seated knees akimbo, and regarding the Munejjim Bashi like an angry dion:
"Son of a burnt father! So you threaten me with calamity from the stars, and conceal the remedy! Exectioner!" In the twinkling of an eye the dreadful executioner appears, dagger in belt, cord in hand. The soul of the hapless Munajjim Bashi bounds, and he trembles like a leaf.) "Strike the head off this vile cur."

Sirdar Zuman Khan, though of the fraternity of the sword, was, nevertheless, a very kind-hearted man. Pirying the condition of the Munajjim Bashi, he stands up and says: "May I perish for you! After they have struck this cur's head off, of whom shall we inquire about the means of warding off the threatened calamity? Py the honour due to my grey beard, I, your, humble secvant, would urge that his life be

have frequently been fulfilled, but they themselves are unprincipled liurs. Let his Majesty summon him and demand the specific by means of which this impending cararophe may be averted, and if he excuses himself let his head be struck off."

It is evident that the Mulla Bashi had an old-standing grudge against the Munajjim Bashi. and seeing in the situation a fine opportunity for accomplishing his purpose, wished to burn his enemy's father and the whole body of astrologers. In sooth, however, let us not be un-The Munaijim Bashi must, on his side, just. have acted very foolishly, for why should he have imparted such alarming intelligence to the Shah, and so cause all this discussion, and bring destruction on himself! It seems that the Munajjim, Bashi, when afterwards questioned on this point replied: "I was afraid that if I were not the first to communicate this information to Shah it would be imparted by other astrologers, and the Shah would have thought me an ignoramus, and I would have been dismissed from my post."

Seemingly the Shah had become unfovourably lisposed towards the Munajjim Bashi on account

ascend the pulpits of the various mosques and proclaim therefrom that those traditions do not apply to the Safawi dynasty, for it descends from the family of the Prophet and of the Imams, and it is plain that the Imams (the peace of God be on them Is uttered those traditionary sayings concerning others, and not in reference to their own descendants. But now that his Majesty is in peril from the influences of the stars, my heart, from sorrow, is like a fish grilling in a frying-pan, and it appears to my limited comprehension that the accursed Chief Astrologer himself, who understands better than we do how to deal with this matter, has acted treasonably towards his Majesty in revealing the danger impending from the stars without disclosing the means of averting it. The question certainly suggests itself to one's mind-when he has shown the poison, why should be conceal the antidote and withdraw himself?

"The Prophet, on whom he God's blessings, said: All astrologers are liars. I take this saying to refer to their dispositions rather than to their knowledge, for the predictions of the wretches

whole of the Sunnis into the right path of the religion of the twelve Imams, so that now, through the grace of God and my sanctity, there are not more than five or six Sunnis to be found in all Persia. I am highly pleased, too, with the people of Persia in this respect, insomuch as at my mere requisition they forsook the ancient faith of their forefathers and submitted themselves to my guidance. So much so, that I was desirous of trying my hand on the Jews and Armenians, in view to turning them also to the Shi'ah faith, but some well-meaning persons thought it best not to undertake this, and as after all there are Jews and Armenians in every country, it matters not if a few remain in ours also. Further, in this land of Islam, in accordance with the perspicuous traditions, the possessor of the throne and crown is not considered entitled to that ultimate degree of obedience and reverence which, according to the learned Mujtahids, 1 is due only to the Imam, and the representatives of the Imam. I, however, wrote to the preschers in all the provinces, directing them to 1 Mujtahid-Doctor of Divinty and Law. Formerly a degree conferred by the colleges Judge of a religious court.

respect; and although the officers and men of the army have been kept in arrears of their pay, still, thank led! from the prevalence of peace and tranquillity and exceedingly low prices in Irah, they have not much felt the want of their pay. The skill and resource which your servant is endowed with are ample to enable him to discharge duties of this sort with honour and credit; but to avert the penetrating influence of the heavenly bodies, his intellect is of no avail."

It being now the Mulla Bashi's turn, he speaks as follows: "May the blessed Lord, for the honour of the nine Imams, protect the person of his sacred Majesty from all earthly and celestial misfortunes! The loyalty and fidelity of this suppliant for the perpetuity of the victorious Government, under the noble Safawi dynasty, transcend description. When I attained to the rank of Mulla Bashi, in the time of your Majesty's august father, half the people of Persia, nay, even balf the inhabitants of the capital, were Sunni By judicious exhortation in the first place and secondly by stern commination, I have led the

Miraz Yahya, the Mustawfi, speaks: "Forasmuch as this unworthy servant was brought up by the Wazir, is of the number of his relatives and has through the blessing of his existence attained his present rank, I accordingly altogether follow his excellent example and laudable principles in evincing loyalty and devotion, and make the following representation before the ground under your Majesty's auspicious feet. The pay of the forces and of the inferior officers is, by your Majesty's ? command and by my instrumentality, paid from the revenues of the provinces. When a deficit, as stated by the Wazir, occurred in the public treasury, I also was grieved on that account. So, whilst in order that the illustrious Government should not be discredired by stoppage of the salaries of Government servants, the orders for payment of the salaries were duly signed and issued to the various provinces, I sent at the some time secret written orders to the governors of provinces to withhold payment of the sauries, unless receiving my separate orders in writing. By this device the public treasury has been replenished, and there is a vast difference in that

his troops, famished and dejected, were reduced to great straits, he saw no escape from his dilemma but to beat the drum of retreat and fly from Tabriz. By this strategy the kingdom of Iran was saved from the invasion of the foreign hordes. The destruction of the roads and bridges had proved so advantageous that even after the flight of Bakr Pasha the Persian Government considered it inadvisable to reconstruct them, or to re-establish the prosperity of the places I had caused to be laid waste, in order that foreign armies should be unable to invade the soil of Iran : and even up to the present time they remain in the same condition. By these means, whilst not a drop of blood of a single soldier of the sublime Government was shed, the whole of the victorious army was preserved safe against the fierce violence of our hostile neighbour. In affairs of this sort, then, the old mastiff of the glorious threshold is by no means without resource, but as regards resistance against the stars, his limited wisdom is unavailing to devise a remedy."

The Shah's terror increases.

father entrusted the command of the Persian forces to me. Although our troops were not less numerous than those of the Turks, I was nevertheless loth to expose the forces of the elect people' to the risk of destruction in encountering the hosts of perdition. I accordingly issued orders that, from the Turkish frontier to the further extremity of Azerbaijan, all the crops of the peasantry should be out, their cattle driven in, and all the roads and bridges along the route destroyed. So when Bakr Pasha crossed our frontier, whilst not seeing a single man of our army before him, wet he found the roads so destroyed and deserted that he was quite unable to move forward his artillery, which he was obliged to leave at the frontier. Pushing on with his cavalry and infantry, it was only after experiencing all sorts of difficulties and hardships that he succeeded in reaching Tabriz, and no matter in what direction he sent his cavalry in search of provisions, not a grain of wheat or barley, not a single cow, nor a sheep were they able to bring in. So after three days; during which

which every State official, on appointment to the government of a province, pays a sum of money proportionate to his means to the treasury by way of Pishkash! Moreover, whenever your Majesty honours a noble by visiting his house, the master of that house has to add presents of costly stuffs to his money offerings. By such expedients, now that it is the seventh year of your Majesty's reign, the public treasury is, thank God! well filled with money. As regards the administration of the business of the Ministry, therefore, your humble servant cannot be accused of any shortcoming; but in face of the prevailing influences of the stars I am powerless and bewildered?

Sirdar Zaman Khan next delivers himself as follows: "Although [it is known to you all] this servant has whitened his beard through devotion and assiduity in the service of the illustrious Government, still I may cite an instance: Ten years ago, when the Turkish forces, numbering nearly 70,000 men, under the leadership of Bakr Pasha and Marchi Oghli, were preparing to invited the soil of Iran, your Majesty's illustrious 1. Pichhash—Present.

a catastrophe, so that, after due consideration of the matter you may devise an expedient, and suggest an advisable course. This being a special council, you have my august permission to be seated, and proceed to deliberate on this affair."

These personages having obeyed the Shah's commands, his Majosty proceeds to inform them of the intelligence communicated by the Chief Astrologer, and asks their advice as to the best means of guarding his own person against this catastrophe. All are struck with astonishment. Then, after a moment's silence, the Waxir Mirza Mohsin delivers his opinion in the following terms:—

devotion of this humble servant towards the illustrious Government are unquestionable. Your Majesty will, not doubt, recollect to what degree the treasury became deplenished in the time of your august father, owing to the incompetence and neglect of my predecessors in the Wizarat. From the day that this important function was entrusted to the vigilance of your servant, I organized measures for heeping the treasury replenished, in accordance with

one distraught; but after a few minutes he raised his head and said to Mirza Sadr-ud-din, "Very well you can go."

The Chief Astrologer bowed and retired, and the Shah remained alone in deep thought for half an hour, after which he turned to Agha Mubarak and said, "Send a farrash to summon to my presence Mirza Mohsin the Wazir, the Sirdar Mirza Zaman Khan, Mirza Yahya the Mustawfi, 2 and Akhwand Samad the Chief Mullat.

The ennuch goes out and despatches a farrash, who brings the persons designated, who, after receiving permission to enter make their bows and await orders.

The Shah: "I bave summoned you to hold a consultation regarding the means of averting

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I Farrash—Lis. "spreader," post-classical intensive neun from the 'Arabic root farasha. One who spreads carpets, tecks, mattresses, etc., and keeps them in order. In Persian establishments the farrashes are massengers, ushers, and domestic p lica to inflict punishments. Cf. my Lankuran p.l. m. 2.

² Mustawfi-Minister of finance or Chief Paymaeter and Auditor of Accounts.

³ Akhwand-Dominie.

Mulla Bashi—Ar. Mawla. The Mullar are the religious teachers and pricate. It is a title after prefixed to names of learned man.

The Shah, signing to Salma Khatun to retire to the ladies' apartments, says to the Chief Eunuch "Tell him to come in."

The Munajjim Bashi, having entered the Snah's presence, and bowed respectfully—

The Shah: " What is it, Mirza?"

The Munajjim Bashi: "May Heaven guard your Mejesty! It appears from the courses of the stars that, fifteen days after Nawroz, Mars will be in conjunction with Scorpio, and the first result of this malign conjunction will be that in an Eastern land—probably Iran—a great catastrophe will befall the reigning monarch. I have therefore considered it my duty, as the devoted well-wisher of this sublime Court, to give your Majesty timely warning of this aspect of affairs."

Now at that time the Shah was not, at most more than twenty-two years old, and it is well known how sweet, how dear, and how precious life is at that youthful age, more especially in the case of one enjoying the exalted position of a Sovereign. The communication of the Chief Astrologer caused be youthful Shah extreme terror, so that he suddenly turned pale, and demeaned himself like

سراع يأرنسانر

THE STORY OF YUSUF SHAH, THE SADDLER

The remarkable incidents here narrated happened in the early years of the rule of the Safawid, when, on account of the occurrence of certain events Mohammad Shah Safawi had abdicated in favour of his son, Shah 'Abbas the First

The scene is laid in Qazwin, in the seventh year of the reign of Shah 'Abbas (A.D. 1592, or circa.) It is the beginning of "pring, three days after the Nowroz" and about three o'clock in the afternoon. Shah 'Abbas the First is sitting in the palace, enjoying the society of his beloved Salma Khaton.

Agha Mubarak the chief eunuch, raising the curtain, and bowing respectfully, announces: "Mirza2. Sadr-ud-din, the Mucajjim3 Bashi, solicits the honour of paying his respects to your Majesty on an urgent affair."

- 1. Qazwin-Qapital of Iraqi 'Ajam, founded by Snahpun
- 1 Nawroz Vernal equinox. Persian antional fete of the new year, of Zorozstrian origin.
- 2 Micro-From Amir Zadah. Prefixed to names it is a simple title of respect inquivalent to Mr.; after a mane it signifies a roy laprace; alone 'secretary.' Cf. my Langton p 31 n. 1.
- a Manarjim dashi- Chief astrologer rether than astronomer is moved here.

divorced all his wives, and delivered up his realm to a heretic named Yusufi (not Yusuf as in this story), a saddler by profession who had given offence to the clergy by his rather too fearless expressions of opinions on matters religious, and his outspken diatribes on the existing evils of administration.

Having been proclaimed a ruler of Persia, and installed into the throne of royalty with great pomp. Yusufi reigned for three days with much vigour and ability, during which time he spoke and acted, in the words of this historian 'like the very devil.' When the period of danger was over, the heretical saddler was driven from the throne and Shah Abbas resumed sovereignty. (Vide also Syke's History of Persia Vol. II. p. 259)

Bouvat to form part of the well known series (Bibliotheque Oriental Elzerevienne) of Ernest Leroux (No. 81 of the series). Mard-i-Khasis (No. 3.) of the above list appeared with a Freuch translation by L. Bouvat under the title of l'Avars in the Journal Asiatique of 1904. An English translation of the Alchemist (No. 6, accompanied by Persian text is under preparation.

A CRIPICISM.

This work is based on an historical incident and is not to be regarded as a mere fiction. It is recorded in the well known history of Persia entitled Alam Arxi Abbasi, that Shah Abbas the Great (reg. 1587-1628 A. p. was obliged in the 7th year of his regin to abdicate his throne momentarily, under the stress of an imaginary danger with which an unlucky cojunction of stars threatened his life as the calculations of the Court Astrologer foretold. According to the advice of Mulla Jalal Yazdi the Astrologer Royal, the King renounced his throne,

and vocabulary by Messrs W. H. D. Haggard and le Strange in 1882, and was translated into French by M. Cilliere from the original Furki under the title of Deux Comedies Turques in 1888, and into German by A. Wahrmand in the well known Reclam series.

The Persian texts of, 'The Bear' (No 2), 'the Pleaders' (No. 4) and 'the Sorcerer' (No. 5), have been published with English translations, by Mr. Rogers under the title of 'Three Persian Plays.'

Professor Barbier de Meynard has published the original Turki text along with a French translation of 'the Bear' under the title of "L'Ours et le Voleurs" in the Recueil de textes et traductions' (Paris 1889.)

'The Pleaders' has also appeared in a French garb as forming part of the above-mentioned "Deux Comedies Turques" by Cilliere, while the Sorcerer was done into French from the Turki text by Lucien

4. The Pleaders of the Court, in three acts.

5. Monsieur Jourdan, the Botanist, and Mast Mast Shah, the reputed Sorcerer, in four acts.

حکایت موسی ژو ر دان حکیم نباتات و مست علی شاه مشهر ربجا دو گر

6. Mulla Ibrahim Khalil, the Alchemist in four acts.

حكايت ملا ابرايم خليل كيميا كر

And the present work entitled :-

مکایت یوسف شا ، سراج و فریفتن ایه و قرین ... مکایت ستارگان اسانی را -

The Story of Yusuf Shab, which comes between the fourth and fifth Play, and is written partly in narrative, partly in dramatic form.

The Persian text of the first of the above Plays was edited with an English translation and notes,

INTRODUCTION.

Mirza Fath Ali Akhwand Zadah, (Russian form Akhundov), who was a Military Officer of Tartar origin in the Russian Army at Tiflis, wrote a series of six comedies in the Azari dialect of the Turki language, as well as a satirical novel about the year 1858. These were subsequently translated into Modern Persian by Mirze Jafar of Qaracha Dagh. These were published in a collected form at Teheran in 1874, and consist of the following six Plays:—

1. The Wazir of the Khan of Lankuran, in four acts,

سرگذشت و زبرخان للكران

2. The Thief-teling Bear, in three acts.

حكايت خرس قولدو رباسان (درد انكن)

3. The Miser, in three acts.

سرگانشك مرد غسيس

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lithograph editions of Teheran and Madras. The original Turki text which was published by Lucien. Bouvat along with a French translation in the Journal Asiatique of 1903 (Dixième serie, Tome I) has been of great service to me in throwing light on many of the obscure and doubtful points in connection with the fixing up of the text accurately a well as rendering the sense into proper Western phraseology.

LAHORE:

K. M. MAITRA.

July 1920.

PREFACE.

The story of Yusuf Shah, with which ends the collection of the comedies of Mirza Fath Ali Akhwandzada differs materially from the rest, both as regards the manner of the treatment of its subject matter, and the style employed by its author. the comedies Mirza Fath Ali has pressed into his service a language which is at once free and colloanial, one that is racy of the soil, such as can still be heard spoken in the streets of Tabriz and Tiffis. this story, however, he gives a curious mixture of a style that is on the one hand neither strictly classical nor purely colloquial on the other, but a happy blending of both. It is this feature of the work which will appeal to the Indian students of Persian literature especially, in as much as the study of a work like this would be more interesting than one written in the severely classical style and more profitable than one couched only in conversational language. But it is precisely this aspect of the thing that renders the task of a translator pretty difficult, especially when we take into consideration the unsatisfactory character of the text of the work as given to us in the



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